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NO. 16.

PELLEGRA SCARE WAS EXAGGERATED

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM IN SITUATION AT DURHAM DECLARE THE DOCTORS.

REQUEST FOR CORRECTION

The Statements Misrepresented the State of Affairs—What a Prominent Physician Says on the Subject—Conditions of Patients Satisfactory.

Raleigh.—A special from Durham states that the board of health deferred its meeting until the reports upon the pellagra proposition were submitted and looked over with some care.

Nothing new has been found except further facts which prove, without doubt that there has been no cause for alarm at any time. Examination of Drs. N. P. Brodie, Calvin Hicks, W. N. Hicks, T. A. Mann, Geo. H. Ross, white, and Dr. J. N. Mills, colored, developed just one probable case, that of a patient of Dr. Boddie, the other five having none. County Superintendent of Health, Dr. N. M. Johnson, three cases, one doubtful, he declared to be patients treated by all of the doctors and he makes this statement, which is the best one yet given out because he makes it his business to know things.

Dr. Johnson said: "I have tried to keep up with this thing all the year and think I have done it. You may state upon my authority that there are not twenty-five cases in Durham, and that I do not believe there have been fifty in Durham all the year. "You have doubtless gotten the number from the doctors correctly and I am glad you did. But every doctor is treating other doctor's cases. These patients go from one to another. I have three now. They are at the county home. One of them is crazy and will be dead in a few days. The other two are nearly well, in fact, one of them, an Irishman, working out in the sun and getting his hands burned, has only symptoms and I am not certain about him. The other is a woman practically well. At no time has there been cause for alarm."

Tobacco Crop For This Year.

In response to inquiries made as to the probable size of the tobacco crop this year Mr. Elias Carr, secretary of the Department of Agriculture, estimates that there is planted this year in North Carolina 100,000 acres as against 215,000 last year. The yield, he estimates, will be about 450 pounds to the acre as against 600 last year, for while the tobacco is heavy this year the stands are reported as being poor. Mr. T. B. Parker, farmers' institute conductor, agrees with Mr. Carr as to the possible acreage, but he estimates that the yield will be about 550 pounds to the acre. The estimate of Mr. Carr, he says, is based on reports received and on the figures which show that in August 1909 and 1910, the sales were about eight million pounds, while August of this year shows sales of about four million pounds. Both Mr. Carr and Mr. Parker agree that the crop has been cut off by very dry conditions during the planting season.

Want Election On Good Roads.

A number of progressive farmers are planning to appear before the board of county commissioners at their October meeting and ask for an election on bonds to build good roads. Also there is a petition being circulated asking the board to establish a changing in the county. The county is now paying approximately \$15,000 a year road tax and nothing of a permanent character is being done on the roads. True the roads have been improved but at best it is only temporary work. It is argued that the county can take this money, which will amount to probably \$16,000 or \$18,000 another year, and not only pay the interest on a bond issue, but create a sinking fund, without increasing the present rate of 20 cents.

A. J. Barwick Has Retired.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner announces that retirement of A. J. Barwick as chief clerk in the Department of Education and secretary of the state board of examiners to take up the practice of law in Newton and the appointment of E. E. Sams, now superintendent of the Fitzgerald, Ga., city schools in his stead. Mr. Sams is to take up the work as soon as the Fitzgerald board can supply the superintendency of the schools. He is a native of Madison county.

MAIL CLERK RIFLED MAIL

Was Caught Red Handed By Inspectors and Held For Federal Court Under \$1,000 Bond.

Raleigh.—William D. Stephenson, railway mail clerk on the Raleigh & Southport Railroad between Raleigh and Fayetteville, arrested was by postoffice inspectors on the charge of robbing the mails by rifling letters containing money and other valuables, has given \$1,000 bond for his appearance at Federal court.

Inspectors J. D. Robertson, J. S. Lemen and W. F. Cuester made the arrest and worked up the case. Mail has been tampered with repeatedly on the line. The inspectors started a marked letter from Fayetteville addressed to a bank firm. It contained \$100 marked \$1 bills and was not in the mail transferred by Stephenson at the Raleigh office. He was called upon to explain and stoutly insisted that he was innocent. A search revealed the three bills which he had thrown into a corner of his room. Then he confessed to having opened the letter and destroyed all but the money, but insists that this was his very first offense. He is 38 years old and is married. He has been on this run six years.

Return True Bill Against Officer.

Special Policeman Alex A. Nelms, of Wilmington, was arrested on a capias from the Superior Court, following the return by the grand jury of a true bill against him for the murder of Frank Davis, colored, whom he shot July 29th last. The shooting was investigated the day after it occurred by the coroner's jury and he was exonerated, and a day or two later by the grand jury, and not a true bill returned. Therefore the action of the present jury occasioned no small amount of surprise. The officer is in jail but it is likely that habeas corpus proceedings will be instituted to secure his release. It is claimed that additional evidence has been secured. The officer had arrested the negro for gambling, and he claimed the negro was about to get the best of him when he shot. The belief is pretty general that those opposed to the enforcement of the prohibition law are behind the prosecution of the officer, who has been very active in running down "blind tigers."

Consolidation Deal Consummated.

Announcement is made that the deal for consolidating the American Exchange and Commercial National Banks, of Greensboro, which has been on foot for some time, is practically consummated, the directors of the two institutions having agreed upon the plan of merger. This will be submitted to the stockholders, who will approve the plan some time during next month. The name of the bank that will result from the consolidation will be the American Exchange National Bank. The American Exchange Bank is a state bank and, as the name indicates, the Commercial National is a national bank. The new bank will be organized under the national bank law. Mr. R. G. Vaughn, who is president of the American Exchange, will be president of the new institution, while Mr. F. C. Foyles, cashier of the Commercial National, will be cashier. The total capital of the new bank will be \$400,000, making it one of the strongest financial institutions in this section of the country.

Eleven Additional Indictments.

The grand jury at Wilmington brought 11 additional indictments against persons in the city for violating the prohibition law, making a total of 60, including those of Thursday. Thirty-six out of the 60 have gone to the sheriff's office and arranged for bond in the sum of \$500 each for appearance at the next term of court. Others were notified of the charges against them, and cited to appear at the sheriff's office for the purpose of arranging bail. Practically all those indicted are men of considerable means and many friends and have had no trouble in giving bond, and the officers have no fear that they will leave the city without arranging bond. There are some, however, who are regarded as "little fellows" and it is believed that the report as to the wholesale indictments has caused them to make a hasty departure.

Mysterious Disease Discovered.

A mysterious disease has just come to light in Hickory. Mr. Hobson Sigman, young son of Mrs. A. Y. Sigman, had been suffering from a severe headache for several days and could find no relief. He chanced to place his hand on the side of his head a few days ago and discovered that a large place seemed to be perfectly soft. Dr. Menzies was called in and found that the bone had been eaten away in a considerable portion of his skull. The young man was sent to the hospital.

FLOOD DESTROYS TOWN OF AUSTIN

WATER FROM BROKEN DAM WIPES OUT TOWN OF AUSTIN, PENN.

ESTIMATED 150 ARE DEAD

It is Estimated That the Property Loss Will Reach Six Million Dollars.

Austin, Pa.—Austin, a town of 3,200 residents in the northern part of the state, was swept out of existence, and more than 150 of its people were killed by a flood which followed the breaking of the Bayless Pulp and Paper company's dam a mile and a half north of the town.

Almost 500,000,000 gallons of water rushed over the place in a wall 30 feet high, wrecking every structure in its path.

In Austin, the bursting of scores of natural gas mains as the buildings were swept away, added fire to the general horror of the flood, and hundreds of those imprisoned in the wreckage were burned to death.

Contents of the great dam, which was filled to overflowing by the heavy rains of the past two weeks, swept through a natural gorge in which the residents of Austin escaped to the hills bordering each side of the town, the warning given by the blasts of the Bayless mill's whistles and a telephone girl were too brief for hundreds of others.

The catastrophe paralleled in many respects the destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa., in 1889, in which more than 2,000 lives were lost.

Austin, Pa.—Estimates of the loss of life in the flood that overwhelmed the town of Austin diminished when an army of volunteer rescuers worked its way into the masses of wreckage. In the opinion of many on the ground the number of deaths will not reach 150, while the less hopeful place the list of fatalities at 300.

The property loss will exceed \$6,000,000, and it is the general opinion that the town will never be rebuilt. Two, at least, of the large plants will not be reconstructed, and a majority of the businesses of the place have been financially ruined.

Reports from Costello and points farther down Sinnemahoning grew more encouraging as the day advanced. At Costello, while there was a heavy financial loss, it was said that no more than three persons were dead. Beyond that point no fatalities had been reported.

The survivors will not suffer from hunger or lack of care, as the supplies and medical assistance rushed to the scene seem ample to care for them. T. F. Bicknell, national director of the National Red Cross, arrived, bringing with him \$15,000 in cash for immediate aid to the flood victims. Of the eight injured in the hospitals none is fatally hurt.

Credit for the quick-spreading fire alarm was given to Lena Binkley, a telephone operator. Upon receiving the message that the dam had broken she pushed the alarm button connecting with the fire department and the engineers of the Goodyear lumber mill below the town. The engineer tied his whistle down and the fire bell in the town was sounded continuously. She then rushed to the street screaming the warning cry, "The dam has broken!" Then she fled for her life toward the steep hillside at the north end of Main street. Turning toward the valley she saw the great wall of water descending upon the town.

The immediate scene of the obliteration of Austin covers an area three-eighths of a mile wide and one and three-quarter miles long. This comprised the business section and the valley residence portion and was bounded by Main, Ruckaber and Thorn streets and Costello avenue, crossed by lesser thoroughfares.

Nearly a mile above stood the mammoth concrete dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper company, 600 feet long, 50 feet high and 30 feet thick at the bottom, tapering to a thickness of 3 feet at the top.

Back of the dam lay a reservoir of water a mile and a half long and an average of 35 feet deep.

Madero Chosen Mexican President.

Mexico City.—Basing his belief upon information received from various parts of the republic, Francisco I. Madero, whom the people of Mexico officially elected president, declared that there was no doubt that his chosen candidate for the vice presidency, Jose Pino Suarez of Yucatan, had been elected. Friends of Francisco de la Barra, however, claim he has been elected vice president. "We have won by a big majority in the capital," said Madero.

HIS ATTENTION ENGAGED



RELATIVE WAR STRENGTH OF WARRING COUNTRIES.

In view of the declaration of war upon Turkey by Italy, the following figures will be of interest: Italy's peace strength, 240,000 men; reserves, 806,000. Total war strength, 1,046,000; available for duty, 1,200,000. Turkey's peace strength, 375,000; reserves, 350,000; total war strength, 725,000; available for duty, 2,000,000. Italy has 7 modern battleships, 6 older battleships, 8 armored cruisers, 14 first class cruisers, 13 gunboats, 13 torpedo boat destroyers, 58 torpedo boats, 6 submarines and 29,941 officers and men in the navy. Turkey has 5 old battleships, 1 first class cruiser, 2 second class cruisers, 2 third class cruisers, 2 gunboats, 4 torpedo boat destroyers, 8 torpedo boats, 30,300 officers and men in the navy.

THE CAUSE OF THE QUARREL BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY.

Tripoli, which is situated on the north coast of Africa, and directly south of Italy, has long been under Turkish control. The Ottoman government has, according to report, become lax in its manner of government of Tripoli. It is the claim of Italy that Tripoli, which is directly south of the Italian peninsula, harbors many thousand Italians, and that these Italians are without the proper protection. Italy claims that the nearness of Tripoli to her own domain makes it imperative that Italians there be protected. Recently the Arabian population of Tripoli, which is the predominant race, have shown marked disapproval of the alleged encroachments of Italian enterprises in their country and have threatened to drive the Italians from Tripoli. Representation of these anarchistic conditions were made to Turkey by the Italian government. The Turkish replies to the Italian representations have not been acceptable to the latter government. An ultimatum was sent by Italy to Turkey, in which it was stated that Italians in Tripoli must be protected, and that Italy proposed to do this, in view of the failure of Turkey to do so. Turkey's reply to this ultimatum, sent to Rome, failed to appease the Italian ministry, and a declaration of war followed.

MOB LYNCHES WHITE MAN

Father of Mulattoes Who Killed Officers Strung Up to Water Tank.

Dumas, Ark.—Forcing their way into the Desha county jail here between fifty and one hundred men, members of a mob formed so quietly that the authorities had not the slightest warning, overpowered the deputies in charge and took Charles Malpass, Sr., white, to a water tank and hanged him. The mob then dispersed without demonstration. None of its members is known to the authorities, according to their statement.

The lynching followed a pitched battle at the home of Malpass, in which Sheriff W. D. Preston, of this county, Deputy Sheriff Barney Stiel and two mulatto sons of Malpass were killed and Malpass wounded. Malpass' injuries were at first believed to be mortal, but when he was brought here and placed in jail his wounds were found not to be serious. The wife of Charles Malpass, Sr., a negro, and Malpass' younger son, young mulatto, escaped from the house during the fighting. The authorities say they do not think the negro and the boy engaged in the battle, and, for this reason, it is not thought the two will be sought further in connection with the affair. The sheriff's posse had gone to the Malpass house to arrest the two mulatto sons of Malpass.

The authorities say the community lived in a state of almost constant terror because of the Malpass family, against which prevailed intense feeling.

Fighting the Potato Corner.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mayor Shank announced that he was determined to break the corner formed by commission men on potatoes, which are selling here at \$1.60 a bushel, and for that purpose he has brought in a carload, which will be placed on the city markets. He says the potatoes cost 69 cents a bushel in Michigan, and will be sold here at the same price, with the freight added. The commission men are charged with representing to growers that the market here is blighted.

LUMBER TRUST IS INDICTED

Lumber Associations in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana Named.

Denver.—Sensational charges that the so-called lumber trust completely dominates the lumber trade of at least twenty states by maintaining a spy system, blacklists, divisions of territory and other alleged illegal methods conducted through a central agency in Chicago, called the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, are made in an anti-trust suit filed in the United States court here by the department of justice.

This is the government's fourth move in a nation-wide fight against the lumber "trust" in addition to the criminal indictments already standing against the secretaries of fourteen lumbermen's associations. Anti-trust suits under the Sherman law are now pending against the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

The Secretaries' Bureau and the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' association are defendants in the action filed. The government asks the court to enjoin the bureau from continuing espionage upon lumbermen by paid spies and circulating "blacklists" and other "confidential information."

The government charges that the operation of the alleged conspiracy between the lumbermen and the secretaries' bureau has eliminated all competition from the trade of the consumer, except among retail yards.

Another Tampa Strike Probable.

Tampa, Fla.—As a result of the decision of the internal revenue department to enforce the law requiring duty on all manufactured cigars, whether consigned in a factory or elsewhere, Tampa is again threatened with a disastrous strike of its 15,000 cigar makers. The effect of the decision of the revenue department has been to discontinue a practice in the local factories, which is as old as the clear Havana cigar manufacturing business, the giving of smokers to the workmen.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

FOLLOWING DECLARATION OF WAR ITALIAN FLEET MOVES AGAINST TRIPOLI.

TURKISH SHIPS DESTROYED

Italian Cruiser Sinks Turkish Destroyer in the Harbor at Prevesa.

Rome.—Italy has declared war on Turkey.

It declared that the two countries were in a state of war beginning at half after two o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, September 29.

This is the hour at which the Italian ultimatum to Turkey expired. It followed a session of the cabinet, at which the Turkish reply was considered and found unsatisfactory.

Though every indication pointed to this action by the royal government, there was always a possibility that the good offices of other governments would be successful in avoiding hostilities, and when the final decision of the cabinet was announced, the excitement throughout the city was intense.

Constantinople.—The Turkish war ministry, according to the reports current here, has received a dispatch from the late Turkish military attaché at Paris, who has assumed command of the forces at Tripoli, stating that the Italians began to disembark, but the Turks succeeded in sinking the first two barges.

The Turkish cabinet has resigned, Said Pasha assuming the office of grand vizier, and Kismil Pasha that of foreign minister. Mahmoud Shekret Pasha continues as minister of war.

Saionika, European Turkey.—An Italian cruiser has destroyed a Turkish destroyer in the harbor of Prevesa, in Epirus, and landed troops. The Turkish authorities are sending a battalion of troops to Prevesa.

The Matin's Athens correspondent says the telegraph official at Venizta, Greece, wires to the government that a naval battle occurred off Prevesa.

Italian warships belonging to the Ionian squadron encountered a flotilla of Turkish destroyers cruising off the coast of Epirus.

The Italians promptly attacked the flotilla, and two Turkish ships were badly damaged by shells. They have gone ashore in the Gulf of Arta.

Athens, Greece.—The premier has received a telegram from Venizta announcing that Italian warships pursued and fired upon two Turkish transports carrying troops. The transports went to shore near Prevesa.

FAMILY MURDERED BY GIRL

New Orleans Police Think They Have a Modern Lucretia Borgia.

New Orleans.—In the arrest here of Annie Crawford, an alleged drug fiend, on the charge of poisoning her younger sister, Elise, a pretty stonographer, the police took their first step in an avowed effort to reveal the woman as a modern Lucretia Borgia. Miss Crawford admitted to the district attorney that she did give her sister, Elise, morphine, but did it by mistake, as she intended to give her calomel and soda; that she stole the morphine from the Presbyterian hospital, and after giving a portion to her sister had about two dozen tablets left, which she threw away. She said she was afraid to call in the doctor after she had discovered her mistake.

Three other members of the Crawford family have died under mysterious circumstances within the past fifteen months and Annie Crawford is said to have been the beneficiary named in the insurance policies on the life of each.

Taft Hears War News.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—President Taft got his first news of the declaration of war by Italy upon Turkey through the Associated Press dispatches handed to him on his train. He took the deepest interest in the news and asked for more. No comment of any sort, however, was obtainable.

Dix to Pardon Haines.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Dix is expected within a few days to pardon Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., now serving a sentence in Sing Sing prison for the murder of William Annis on the Bayside, L. I., Yacht club float, in August, 1908. A petition for his pardon signed by eleven of the twelve men comprising the jury that convicted Captain Hains has been presented to the governor and Col. Asa Bird Gardner, in behalf of Peter Hains, Sr., filed considerable new evidence in the case with the governor.